


A PANIC IN SUMMER GOODS.



J. R. RACE & CO.

Have reduced the price of
SUMMER COATS
To 25 cts. to \$1.00 each.
Summer White and Colored Marseilles Vests
50 cts. to \$1.00.
SUMMER PANTS
50, 75 and \$1.00. A good line of
WORKING SHIRTS.
The best in the United States.
STRAW HATS
Are selling at 5 to 10 cents each, and a fine assortment to select from.
Call Early to secure Bargains, as the stock will disappear rapidly.


OUR HOUSE Full of Bargains!

—IS AS—
—AN—
“EGG IS FULL OF MEAT.”
Do you know why all the respectable citizens of Decatur have very generally traded with us? That's easy. Simply because they find our advertisements devoid of gushy exaggerations and untruthfulness, our Goods as WE REPRESENT THEM.

Our Word as Good as a Government Bond.

—AND OUR—
Prices Uniformly Reasonably Low.
You will not be disappointed when you call to trade with
B. STINE,
THE “BOSS CLOTHIER,”
—THR—
Leader in the Clothing Business
IN DECATUR.
THE CLOTHIER FOR MEN AND YOUTH,
And even the boys call him BOSS.
Our Stock is as Full as Ever.
COME AND SEE.
B. STINE,
The “BOSS CLOTHIER” of Decatur.
Jan. 10, 1881—412

“CHEAP CHARLEY’S” CORNER



ON THE TOP OF THE CLOTHING TRADE

In Central Illinois,—and we may say in the West,—stands
Cheap Charley,
—WITH HIS—
Fine Array of Custom-Made Clothing.
WE SELECT OUR OWN STYLES!
WE CONTROL OUR OWN STYLES!
WE CUT OUR OWN PATTERNS!
WE MAKE FITTING SIZES!
WE GIVE GUARANTEE IN EVERY INSTANCE!
We return the money cheerfully if goods prove not satisfactory when taken home and returned to us not soiled.
We save our customers the middleman's profit, as we are first hand.
**THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT,
THE LOWEST PRICE,
And last, but not least, ONE-PRICE TO ALL.**
KAUFMAN & BACHRACH, Manufacturers of Clothing.
Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises.
At Jobber's Prices.
CHEAP CHARLEY.

MONOPOLIES

Are not of Special Benefit to Any Community.
Honorable Competition the Life of Trade.
We will continue to sell at New York cost Summer Dress Goods, Medium and Light Colored Prints, Lawns, Ginghams, Buntings, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c., &c.
Will also Continue Our Cheap Sale of RIBBONS.
We are now receiving New Goods for the early autumn trade—Dress Goods, Flannels, Yarns, Jeans, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.; also choice Millinery for present sales. Stock in complete order.
We will continue to give better value than any other house.
Examination solicited.
S. C. HATCH & BRO.
NO. 10 MERCHANT ST.
Aug. 19, 1881—424

Dr. JAMES' PAIN EXPELLER

204 Washington St.,
It is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Backache, Stomachache, and all other pains. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in every drug store.
For a full description of the medicine, and a list of the names of the druggists who sell it, see the advertisement in the Decatur Daily Republican of the 19th inst.

MYER & SON, PAINTERS

Decorating, Graining, Gilding, Frescoing and Tinting.
We are now receiving New Goods for the early autumn trade—Dress Goods, Flannels, Yarns, Jeans, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.; also choice Millinery for present sales. Stock in complete order.
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THE NATION'S PATIENT.

Washington to day is a day of waiting, and while it is too soon to say that the President is gaining ground, it is true that he has lost none, and if his present condition continues for another day he will be ready to begin to climb again. A man cannot "improve" on the mere rationing that the president's physicians thought it safe to give him, but if his rebellious stomach gets no worse his allowance of food will be increased by to-morrow to such quantities as will tend to add to his strength and rebuild his wasted tissues. If his food is assimilated we may confidently expect him to "improve" in reality, but if he holds his own another twenty-four hours he will be doing well.

Hay is selling at \$35 per ton in Scotland, with prospects of reaching \$50, and large shipments from Canada are going forward. The hay crop is reported quite short in all parts of Great Britain.

The plank of the platform of the Republican party of Virginia on the debt-paying question amounts to about this: "We intend to pay off our state debt, and it shall not cost a cent."—Chicago Journal.

Next Saturday night the new comet will be at the nearest point to the earth, a distance of only 50,000,000 miles. The new-comer now visible in the northern horizon, is larger and more startling in appearance than the comet of 1858, but inferior to the one recently visible.

A rather singular incident occurred at the Sing Sing, N. Y., camp meeting on Sunday last, which must be charged to the intolerably hot weather prevailing there. At one of the prayer meetings in the tabernacle a man was observed to fall from his bench down among the pews which does duty on the ground in lieu of a floor, and it was supposed he had gone into one of those religious trances which were by no means uncommon in the old-time Methodist camp meetings, and accordingly the brethren and sisters sang and prayed and shouted all the louder. At length some one rolled the prostrate man over to see how he was getting along, when it was discovered that he had fainted dead away from the heat. It took two good hours of fanning and dosing to revive him, and by that time it was too late to go on with the meeting.

"In the event of Mr. Garfield's death, which would be a terrible calamity to the nation," remarked Jay Gould, in New York yesterday, "I cannot see the slightest reason for a financial or a business scare." Mr. William H. Vanderbilt expressed a similar opinion, and added:

The financial policy of the country is now a settled fact—so entirely settled that even a Democratic administration could not change it. General Arthur is a Republican, and would not have the desire, even if he had the power, to do otherwise than carry on the wise and beneficial policy that has marked other Republican administrations. He would follow in their footsteps, and would bring to bear upon the further development of the policy a clear head and an honest purpose. Our bonds certainly could not be injuriously affected, because the peaceful transmission of the government from the hands of one president to those of another under the provisions of the national constitution is a proof of the strength and stability of our institutions, and not of their weakness. Men are apt to be found at all times ready to put down prices on the market for speculative purposes, but there would be nothing in the change, if it should unfortunately come to disturb the financial or business interests of the country in the slightest degree. There could be no pretense or excuse for a panic, except on the ground that severe and revolutionary political convulsions would change the administration. Who would excite them? I have full confidence that Mr. Arthur would follow as closely as possible the policy of the present administration, and would be fair to all factions and eminently conservative. I therefore see no ground whatever for alarm.

This a Strange World.

An editor over in Missouri thinks this is a strange world, and this is his reason: A doctor will sit down and write a prescription; time, five seconds; paper and ink, one-fourth of a cent, and the patient pays one, two, three, five or ten dollars, as the case may be. A lawyer writes ten or twenty words of advice and gets from ten to twenty dollars from his client. An editor writes a half-column puff for a man, pays a man from fifty cents to a dollar for putting it in type, prints it on several dollars worth of paper, sends it to several thousand people, and then surprises the puffed man if he makes any charge.

Frank Stone that J. W. Baker sells is warranted. Try him when you want shoes.

"SUNSET" COX has been away to the North Cape Lapland, and saw the sun shining at 2 o'clock in the morning. In fact, all night long, if such a term as night can be applied to a period when the sun is shining. He writes thus of his experience:

We have made many sacrifices to see this remarkable performance of our laminary. Not that either of us was over-anxious to find a land where sunset did not occur. We had hoped that there was no realm in this or the future existence where "Sunset" might not come. But I may be allowed to remark that I have borne the sobriquet of "Sunset" for so many years, and it has sounded with such sweet sibilation, that I had come to believe that I had a sort of fee simple in its fairer land, with its gorgeous palaces and cloud-capped towers. And must I now be disenchanted? Do I live, and is sunset no more? Do I see a country where the sun is going, going down amid a mise en scene equal, if not superior, to that of Ohio evening, years ago, which I portray with my poor pen—and yet it does not go down? Was it not enough that for ten long days, or day, there was no night for us, and that the sun, by gilding and glowing in the north without a respite, had disturbed our customary experiences? The reaction might be too sudden. The failure of our old orb to set might—well, there is no telling the cataleptic and other dire consequences. But here was the patent fact! Here were clouds and lights, all the hues of the prism in splendid display, and yet no sunset after all! The unsettling and the unsettling sun! Midnight, and yet light all aglow! No gas, no candles, no stars, no moon—only the fiery orb and his "trailing clouds of glory."

The sensation was as new as it was humiliating to my amour propre. I recalled the words of a Yankee character: "It's rilly effectin' to think how little these ere folks is missed that's so much set by. There ain't nobody, if they's ever so important, but what the world gets to goin' on without 'em, pretty much as it did with 'em, though there's some little flurry at first."

INSTITUTE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted yesterday at the close of the four weeks' session of the Macon County Teachers' Institute.

Gratitude wells up in the human heart when anything good has been given or received. Therefore, in order to more universally voice the heartfelt thanks and grateful considerations of our convention of teachers, together with our desire to promulgate the work begun in the present session of our county institute—which we sincerely hope may continue from year to year—we offer the following resolutions:

As pupils wish to extend our sincerest regards to the instructors for the able manner in which they gave us the "good gift." Their patience and perseverance are alike commendable, and in parting with them we feel that we are leaving their presence for another year, but their valuable work and timely suggestions will find their way to our school rooms—there to be presented to future Daniel Websters and Henry Clays. Permit us again to say that you have "cast your bread upon the waters."

To the Board of Education who so generously opened their school building for our sessions, together with the free use of their library, and all the necessary apparatus for explaining and simplifying our work—we assure them of our appreciation, and ask them to accept our "deep down thanks."

We especially wish to remember the city papers that have provided us with a carefully prepared record of the proceedings each day. No greater power than man has through the press. We desire our papers to remain as terse and readable as they are now, for they are the pride of our city. Long may they live.

In consideration of the fact that our county superintendent, John Trainer, has labored long and earnestly for a more uniform system of instruction throughout our county—one which will enable us to teach the same thing at the same time in all the schools under his supervision. Therefore let us resolve that we will use our utmost endeavors to aid him to effect the work that it meets with our entire approval, and will eventually accomplish the desired object—grading the county schools.

We offer him our help.

Last, but not least—to the citizens of Decatur who have so kindly received us—and by personal influence assisted in promoting our work—we can only say we appreciate the interest manifested.

And now since our resolutions lack the usual "resolutions," "whereases" and "therefore," let us close with one general resolve that the sorrow we feel in parting shall be overbalanced by the gratitude we have for the good things received.

Resolved, That the institute tenders thanks to Harper Brothers for supplying prizes presented during the session.

Jealousy.

Some poet has said that "All torments of the damned we find in only them, Oh Jealousy, thy tyrant of the mind." This is grandly sweeping and magnificently inaccurate. Any sufferer from indigestion knows to the contrary. Indigestion, the villain of the tragedy played among the gastric juices of the stomach, can and does double discount the horrors of jealousy. Jealousy is often an attendant upon the latter, and when indigestion is removed this jaundiced companion of a deranged liver flies. TARTARUS is the best known remedy extant for impaired digestion, deranged liver, and diseases of the bowels and kidneys.

DR. A. J. STERN, JR., Agent. [Jul 18-4w]m

TELEGRAPHIC

THAT SWOLLEN GLAND

Is No Worse than Yesterday.

The President Passed a Comfortable Night.

And his Pulse has Gone Down Somewhat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 9:55 a. m.

The President slept much of the night, and this morning is more comfortable than yesterday. The swelling of the right parotid gland has not increased since yesterday afternoon, and is now free from pain. Nutritive elements are still given with success, and liquid food has already this morning been swallowed and retained. Pulse 100, temperature 98.4, respiration 17.

BLISS, HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 12:30 p. m.

President's condition perceptibly improved during the last 24 hours. The parotid swelling is evidently diminishing; has not pained him since last night. Is taking to-day increased quantity of liquid food, by mouth, which is relieved; produced no gastric irritation. Pulse 100, temperature 98.8, respiration 17.

BLISS, HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Gen. Swain

says that, inasmuch as the president has retained the koumies he has taken to-day, his stomach is proven to be gradually strengthening, and this being the case, in his opinion, the crisis is passed, and the patient will continue to improve. Early this evening Dr. Reyburn was asked his opinion of the president's condition, and he answered, "The president is doing very well."

"Does he experience much inconvenience from the inflammation referred to in the noon bulletin?"

"He had considerable pain in the neck, which is the result of an internal gland."

"Well, doctor, what causes this inflammation; how do you explain it?"

"It is the result of extreme debility."

"Do not similar symptoms manifest themselves in typhoid fever?"

"They do, but inflammation of the parotid gland also frequently occurs in cases where patients are in a state of excessive debility from other causes."

"Has the president taken nourishment during the day?"

"Yes, sir. He has been taking koumies in small quantities all day."

"Has he experienced any trouble in retaining it?"

"None whatever. He has retained it all. He is as well as we could reasonably expect, and I think he is getting along nicely."

At the time of this interview, previous to the assurance of the evening bulletin, the patient's pulse, although not taken accurately, was not higher than at the noon bulletin—103. After the evening bulletin there was a perceptible feeling of gratification.

Dr. Reyburn, when asked what he thought of the increased temperature, said: "It cannot be considered an unfavorable indication, inasmuch as it shows the patient has considerable vitality left."

"On the whole, Doctor, do you consider the president better to-day than yesterday?"

"Yes, he is better to-day."

"Do you still keep up the koumies?"

"Oh yes, we will not discontinue that for a while."

"Has the president taken anything besides koumies to-day?"

"Yes, he swallowed two teaspoonfuls of milk gruel, which was prepared by Mrs. Garfield and retained all—every bit of it."

Dr. Boynton, who remained in Secretary Brown's room a short time this evening was asked how he accounted for the inflammation of the parotid, and said:

"I think it septicaemia. It certainly is not pyemia. The doctor afterward explained his version of septicaemia in substance, that it was caused in this case by the condition of the blood. According to his theory the same affection is liable to occur in diphtheria, typhoid or scarlet fever, and in fact any disease which renders the blood unhealthy. The doctor was asked if he apprehended any serious results from the new complication. 'Oh no,' said he, 'it has spent its fury, and I think it will pass now.' The doctor did not attribute the inflammation to the condition of the wound, inasmuch as the parotid is not an absorbing but a secreting gland. It is true, however, that the discharge from the wound might influence the irritation somewhat. According to the theory of the attending physicians and other prominent members of the medical profession, however, the case may be summed up with the statement that the parotid gland secretes saliva, and when no nourishment is taken in the natural way for a time, there is no demand made upon the saliva, and it therefore naturally secretes itself.

"The parotid gland, after remaining too long, causes inflammation. According to this theory, it is very fair to assume that the needs of the complication were so worn during the time when the patient was unable to take nourishment in the natural way, and now that he has been able to retain what he has swallowed, the saliva is drawn upon again, and the irritation will probably gradually decrease."

The latest information from the pri-

vate part of the mansion indicates that the surgeons are hopeful that the president will pass a comparatively comfortable night. He was resting quietly at 11 p. m., and though he has taken considerable nourishment to-night there has been no return of the distressing nausea.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—At ten o'clock to-night the western associated press agent had a talk with Dr. Bliss, who is so entirely confident of the president's ultimate recovery that he speaks of it as a coming fact. He was asked: "Doctor, does this swelling of the gland cause you any alarm?"

"No, none at all," he replied. "There is no excuse for alarm about it. It is a phase of the case; or rather an incident of it, that was not entirely unexpected."

Always in cases like this there are septic conditions, and this very gland frequently inflames after a suppurative and exhaustive disease as typhoid fever, gunshot wounds, and so forth.

"Doctor, do you think it is going to cause any trouble?"

"In my judgment, the disturbance is all over. There is evidence to-night that the inflammation is disappearing. The pain and swelling have materially subsided, and we believe it will repair by resolution."

"By that you mean it will scatter?"

"Yes, what is commonly called scattering. We are treating it for that, and it is already shown that the treatment is successful. We confidently expect to see the swelling recede by to-morrow."

"Doctor," said the reporter, "outside physicians construed the fact that you did not mention this swelling in tonight's bulletin that you 'considered it very dangerous, and therefore preferred to remain silent about it.'"

"Well, in that conclusion," replied the doctor, "they are as far from correct as in many other of their expressions and opinions about this case. We did not mention the swelling of the gland in the bulletin because it was decidedly better. Had it been worse, we would have mentioned it."

Speaking of the wound he said: "In my judgment it will heal without further attention than the regular dressing. We do not expect to perform another operation until we cut the ball out, and we will not do that until the president gets up, and not then until the ball gives him some trouble."

The doctor further said that in his opinion the swelling would neither retard recovery nor impair the president's condition a particle.

"It has been reported, doctor, that in this last operation you cut for the ball."

"That is not true. Nothing was said about cutting for the ball. Dr. Agnew knew of the swelling gland before he left, but he did not consider it of sufficient importance to detain him here. That swelling manifested itself last night, and Agnew examined it."

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Warden Crocker now admits Guitau to have a knife and used it in the assault upon the guard, McGill, Wednesday. The knife was made of a piece of cornet steel, about four inches long, with a handle of paper. It is believed the knife was left in the cell by Bedford, the colored man who was hanged for murder. It is thought McGill in making the rounds started Guitau, whom he found sitting on his bed, by the sharp manner in which he spoke to him, and the wretch thinking an attack was to be made on his life, resolved to fight. Guitau continues to write letters in which he speaks of President Garfield being dead and General Arthur as president. Among the many letters sent to Guitau was one from Springfield, O., offering him \$500 for a lecture after he had spent eight years in Dry Tortugas. The writer was willing to advertise him as the "Great Unhanged," but would not be responsible for the caprices of Judge Lynch.

The improvement of the president's stomach to-day revives somewhat the sinking courage of a good many anxious friends. The fact that this morning Dr. Agnew returned to Philadelphia by the limited express was taken as an encouragement. Secretary Blaine wears a very haggard look, and has evidently suffered very much from worry, and all of the members of the cabinet for that matter. The other officials who have been in attendance show the effects of the anxious watching and terrible suspense of the last two or three days and nights. They begin to ask themselves, "Where is this going to end? When is the end to come?" It is conceded that unless the president rapidly mends within a short time recovery is impossible.

The situation to-night appears to present the same puzzling front that it did last night. There is a little better tone in the reports which come from the sick room, but these reports bear upon their face no corresponding official facts. According to the bulletin of this evening, the president has done well during the day, having taken sufficient nourishment by way of his mouth, to amply sustain life and give him renewed strength, yet the pulse is 118 and the temperature has risen to 100, and there is nothing said as to the inflammation of the parotid gland. The omission of the latter particular is naturally the cause of much comment. It is considered the fresh complication, and everybody was anxious to learn whether it was worse or had subsided. The mere mention of the new symptom in the noon bulletin had thrown the public into a fever of excitement. By many it was thought to be blood-poisoning, and it was hoped that a later report would fully explain the progress of the new complication in the patient's condition. There was general disappointment, therefore, when the later bulletin was issued. Has the inflammation mentioned gone down? Has it increased, or has it wholly subsided? These are the questions yet unanswered. It was

officially said to be commencing as if they were expected to continue, and yet the official history stops right there. This is the universal topic whenever the president's case is being discussed. The situation boiled down has changed from one of immediate alarm to one of doubt, perplexity and mistrust. The doctors are inaccessible, and even Secretary Brown is not to be found. At this hour there is absolute quiet about the white house, and no information beyond the stereotyped "the president is resting quietly" can be obtained. The mansion is deserted. Justice Harlan passed down about 8 p. m. Meeting Secretary Blaine on the walk, the two held a long and earnest conversation and then separated, the secretary going sadly up stairs and the justice driving away in his carriage. Mr. Blaine looks fully ten years older to-night than he did three months ago, when all the newspapers were reporting him sick. "He will never live to make another presidential campaign," said a gentleman who had called attention to his appearance. But Mr. Blaine has been dying a good while, and may live to disappoint a good many men yet. The doctors express nothing but hopeful views when they have been accidentally met on the street. They unite in pronouncing the inflammation of the parotid gland of no great importance, save as it gives pain to and worries the patient. It is unofficially reported that the president has ceased to complain of this trouble. Whatever the physicians in the case may think, the medical fraternity outside, who watch every stage with extreme interest, do not pass it over so lightly. While they concede that it may be due to some trivial cause, they are inclined to view its appearance with alarm. A prominent army surgeon and a well-known physician of Washington were asked this evening for information as to the significance of the gland trouble. Both had been a moment before in conversation with Dr. Reyburn, who had given them the consulting physician's view of it; but neither of them were inclined to accept them as satisfactory. Said one of these gentlemen: "The president's physicians endeavor honestly to put the best construction on the new developments in the case, and would like to flatter themselves into believing the inflammation is due to cold. Such may be the case, but I attach more importance to its appearance than that." Continuing, he said, in answer to a direct query: "It may be the result of blood-poisoning. That does sometimes cause the formation of an abscess where inflammation has put in an appearance. Mind, I do not say it comes from pyemia, but that it sometimes shows itself as one of its results." The other physician expressed an almost similar opinion, but said this thing is only commencing now, as the bulletins say. A week from now, or in two or three days, we can tell better.

DALLAS, TEX., Aug. 18.—A colored man named Al Hall is the consignee of a curious shipment of "perishable merchandise" made by express, and received here to-day. Hall had left his two boys down at Bryan, in southern Texas, with a sister, and the latter, tired of her charge, adopted a novel expedient of riding herself of the two hungry incumbrances of her domestic happiness. The two little darlings were sent to their father by express, C. O. D. (call on dad, sure enough). They arrived here in good time, and the father, on being hunted up, exhibited not the least hesitancy in drawing the amount of the express (\$16.50) from his wages saved and laid by, on the payment of which the Texas express company turned over to him the two personal articles as duly billed through. That \$16.50 is likely to prove a mortgage on the future happiness of those two little niggers, who will be threatened with a foreclosure every time they play with the fire of a parent's wrath.

The objections to the metal tip upon children's shoes do not hold good against the A. B. T. Co. beautiful Black Tip, and it is time parents were equipping for them, for fine shoes as well as common, as they reduce shoe bills one half.

MR. JACOB WILSON, Marion, O., says his child was not expected to live, owing to a severe attack of croup; she tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave immediate relief.

MR. C. CLENDENEN, Marion, O., used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for croup; he says at first he thought it was like the rest of the advertised humbugs, but was agreeably surprised to find that it would not be without some in the house for any emergency.

For sale by Dr. A. J. Storer.

The French Cutter!

Graduate and Member of the New York Cutter's Association

JAS. VEALE, Merchant Tailor,

The Only New York Cutter in the City, brought here in 1870, by Linn & Scruggs.

I have now got

My Fall Stock

and from over 15 years practice in cutting and large experience in goods, can say I have bought the

BEST SELECTED STOCK

EVER BROUGHT TO DECATUR,

and am prepared to make them up to the latest styles and on the most reasonable terms.

PERFECT FITS GUARANTEED.

JAMES VEALE,

French Cutter from Cork,

Prairie St., 1 Door West of Water

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Aug. 19, 1901—45w9

20 Per Cent. Off.

To give our customers the BEST BARGAINS they have seen for many days, and to clean out our stock of Summer Goods, we, from to-day, FOR CASH, will deduct 20 PER CT. OFF all goods sold, except Prints and Muslins, until the first of September.

We reduce two cases best Summer Prints from 8 1-3 to 6 1-4, to close.

As this brings our entire stock down, instead of a few leaders to be made up on something else, you will do well to take advantage of it.

F. L. HAYS & CO.

July 25—45w17

We would like to keep before your notice the following facts:

1st. We show you MORE PATTERNS, later Styles, and a great many goods not to be found in any other store in the city.

2d. We keep all medium grades of goods as well as the FINER GRADES; consequently we can please every one.

3d. We keep a Beautiful Line of DIAMONDS.

4th. We do the HANDSOMEST ENGRAVING free on all goods sold.

5th. We positively show you any kind of goods for less money than any house in the city. You should see our goods and let us have an opportunity to show you OUR PRICES and convince you that we advertise ONLY FACTS.

OTTO E. CURTIS & CO.

July 7, 1901—45w17

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